



# Variability and trends of upper-tropospheric aerosols over the Asian summer monsoon region: an AeroCom multi-model study

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Received: 15 December 2025 – Discussion started: 14 January 2026

Revised: 13 April 2026 – Accepted: 17 April 2026 – Published: 6 May 2026

**Abstract.** Aerosols in the upper troposphere play an important role in Earth’s radiative balance and atmospheric composition. Satellite observations show recurring enhancements of aerosol extinction coefficient (AEC) in the upper troposphere and near the tropopause over the Asian summer monsoon (ASM) anticyclone (ASMA) region during July–August. However, substantial uncertainties remain regarding the roles of ASM dynamics, climate variability, and surface emissions in shaping upper tropospheric aerosols, as well as global model performance in this region. We present results from an AeroCom-coordinated multi-model study addressing these issues with nine global models covering the period 2000–2018. Large inter-model spread is found in non-volcanic AEC over the ASMA region, with coefficients of variation of 64%–86%. Diagnostics using standardized tracers

show that approximately half of this spread arises from differences in transport and wet removal processes, with discrepancies in wet scavenging contributing roughly eight times more to the inter-model variance than transport. The multi-model ensemble simulates a significant increase in non-volcanic AEC in ASMA over the two-decade period at  $\sim 1.2\% \text{ yr}^{-1}$ , primarily driven by rising anthropogenic emissions in Asia. In contrast, interannual fluctuations are modulated by climate variability, represented by Multivariate ENSO Index. Comparison with satellite-retrieved AEC also reveals persistent model deficiencies, especially in representing volcanic aerosols. These findings highlight the importance of improving the aerosol wet scavenging schemes and provide a benchmark for future coordinated aerosol modeling and evaluation.

## 1 Introduction

The upper troposphere is a crucial region of the Earth's atmosphere, acting as an efficient pathway for material originating in the lower troposphere to spread across hemispheric scales and even into the lower stratosphere. Although aerosol concentrations in the upper troposphere are generally much lower than in the boundary layer, their atmospheric lifetimes are longer, and their radiative and chemical influences can be disproportionately large (e.g., Boucher et al., 2013). One key role of upper tropospheric aerosols is serving as ice-nucleating particles that affect the formation and microphysical properties of cirrus clouds, which exert a net warming effect on the climate system by trapping outgoing longwave radiation (Kärcher and Lohmann, 2002; Kärcher, 2017). Aerosols also provide surfaces for heterogeneous chemical reactions leading to ozone destruction in the lower stratosphere (e.g., Solomon, 1999).

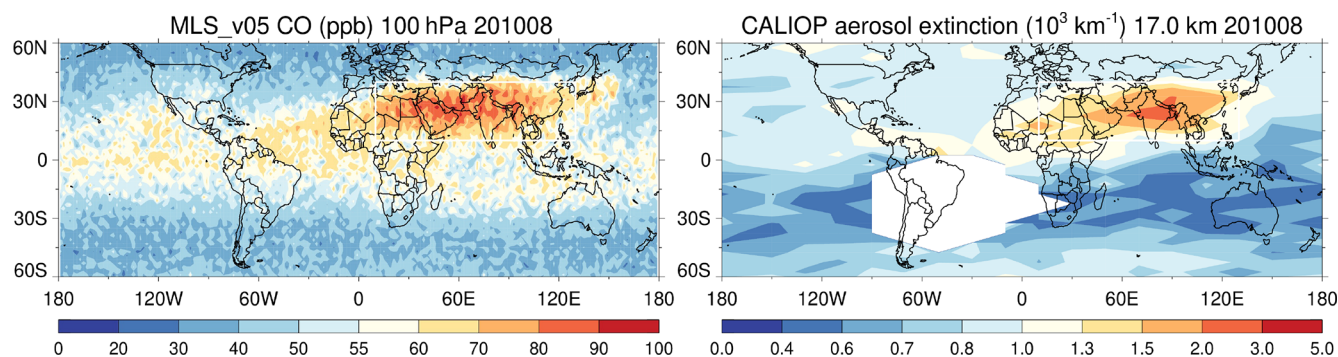
The Asian Summer Monsoon (ASM) exerts strong control on upper tropospheric composition. Deep convective heating during June–August drives a prominent upper-level anticyclonic circulation, known as the ASM anticyclone (ASMA), bounded by the subtropical westerly jet to the north and the tropical easterly jet to the south (e.g., Gettelman et al., 2004; Randel et al., 2010; Vogel et al., 2014; Legras and Bucci, 2020). Convective uplifting transports pollutants from the heavily polluted Asian boundary layer into the upper troposphere, where they accumulate within the ASMA (Randel and Park, 2006; Park et al., 2007; Santee et al., 2017). Dynamical instability of the ASMA frequently induces eddy shedding to the east and west, dispersing pollutants beyond the anticyclone boundary (e.g., Popovic and Plumb, 2001; Ungermann et al., 2016; Pan et al., 2016; Fadnavis et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2022). On larger scales, the vigorous ASM system interacts with the Walker and Hadley circulations and the stratospheric Brewer–Dobson circulation (Ploeger et al., 2017; Yan et al., 2019), extending its influence well beyond the monsoon region.

Satellite observations of carbon monoxide (CO) and other trace gases provide compelling evidence of monsoon-driven pollutant transport into the upper troposphere and tropopause region (Kar et al., 2004; Li et al., 2005; Jiang et al., 2007; Park et al., 2007, 2009; Randel et al., 2010; Pan et al., 2016;

Santee et al., 2017; Liang et al., 2025; Wright et al., 2025). Although convective transport of aerosols by the ASM into the upper troposphere is generally considered to be less efficient because of strong wet scavenging in monsoon precipitation, observations from the space-borne Cloud–Aerosol Lidar with Orthogonal Polarization (CALIOP) instrument onboard the Cloud–Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observations (CALIPSO) satellite reveal a recurrent enhancement of aerosol extinction near the Asian tropopause during July–August. This feature, known as the “Asian Tropopause Aerosol Layer” (ATAL), was first reported by Vernier et al. (2011, 2015) and has since been investigated using satellite, aircraft, and balloon observations as well as modeling studies (e.g., Yu et al., 2017; Vernier et al., 2018; Fadnavis et al., 2017, 2019; Ma et al., 2019; Hanumanthu et al., 2020; Mahnke et al., 2021; Pan et al., 2025). Figure 1 shows August 2010 CO concentrations at 100 hPa from the Microwave Limb Sounder (MLS) onboard the Aura satellite and the aerosol extinction coefficient (AEC) at 17 km from CALIOP, both exhibiting a pronounced “hot spot” in the ASMA region (indicated by the white rectangular box in Fig. 1). Recent studies using information from the NASA Modern-Era Reanalysis for Research and Applications version 2 (MERRA-2) system further reveals chimney-like transport structures over northern India and southwestern China that effectively ventilate surface pollutants into the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere (UTLS) (Lau et al., 2018; Gao et al., 2023). These studies have demonstrated the key role of ASM in shaping upper tropospheric composition.

Asia has the highest anthropogenic emissions of aerosols and precursor gases (e.g., Hoesly et al., 2018; Soulie et al., 2024), yet it remains uncertain how strongly upper tropospheric aerosol trends reflect surface emission changes. Additionally, interannual variability in upper tropospheric aerosol arises from a complex interplay among transport, wet scavenging, chemistry, and circulation variability, each of which may differ considerably across the models, and remains difficult to evaluate observationally. Additionally, the influence of climate variability on upper tropospheric aerosols over the ASM region is not fully understood.

To address these issues, an internationally coordinated modeling effort was initiated in the framework of the Aerosol Comparisons between Observations and Models (AeroCom),



**Figure 1.** Satellite data showing the August 2010 monthly composites of CO concentrations from Aura/MLS at 100 hPa (left; Aura MLS CO L2 V5) and aerosol extinction coefficient (AEC) from CALIOP at 17 km altitude (right; CALIOP L3 Stratospheric APRO V1.00). The white rectangular box denotes the nominal ASMA region (10–40° N, 10–130° E), modified from Santee et al. (2017).

namely the UTLS model experiment, which is a part of the AeroCom Phase-III studies. AeroCom is an open international initiative involving more than 20 global modeling groups and numerous observational teams, aimed at evaluating aerosol processes across models, identifying sources of model-observation differences, and accessing a wide range of aerosol environmental impacts (<https://aerocom.met.no/>, last access: 27 April 2026). Since its inception in 2002, AeroCom has organized numerous multi-model experiments, targeting various topics including aerosol composition, chemical, physical, and optical properties, trends, radiative forcing, aerosol-cloud interaction, impacts on environment and climate, etc. (see <https://aerocom.met.no/publications/>, last access: 27 April 2026 for published results from previous AeroCom studies). AeroCom is also in alliance with another international initiative, the International Satellite Aerosol Science Network (a.k.a. AeroSat, <https://aero-sat.org/>, last access: 27 April 2026), since 2013 to foster a close collaboration between the global modelling and observation communities.

This study reports results from the AeroCom Phase-III UTLS model experiment to study the aerosol variability and trends in the upper troposphere with multiple global model simulations (<https://aerocom.met.no/experiments/UTLS/>, last access: 27 April 2026), a subject that had not been investigated in previous AeroCom studies. The UTLS experiment was also developed in cooperation with the IGAC/APARC Atmospheric Composition and the Asian Monsoon (ACAM) activity (<https://www2.acom.ucar.edu/acam/>, last access: 27 April 2026). In that context, our present study focuses on the upper tropospheric ASM region to (1) evaluate the model-simulated AEC from the participating models against available satellite observations; (2) diagnose inter-model differences in AEC and quantitatively attribute them to transport and removal processes; and (3) assess two-decadal (2000–2018) trends and interannual variability of aerosols and examine their relationships with anthropogenic emissions, transport, removal, and climate variability.

The model experiment setup and satellite AEC datasets are described in Sect. 2. Results are presented in Sect. 3, including model-observation comparisons, process attribution using diagnostic tracers, and assessments of aerosol trends and variability. Outstanding issues and broader implications are discussed in Sect. 4, followed by conclusions in Sect. 5.

## 2 AeroCom UTLS model experiment and data source

### 2.1 Description of the UTLS model simulation requirements

The AeroCom UTLS model experiment (summarized in Table 1) consists of global simulations spanning a 19-year period (2000–2018). To facilitate inter-model comparability, all participating models used the same prescribed anthropogenic, biomass burning, and volcanic sources. In contrast, natural emissions of dust, sea salt, and biogenic species were either specified or calculated within each model to reflect meteorology-dependent variations.

Emissions from anthropogenic and biomass burning sources are taken from the datasets prepared for the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project phase 6 (CMIP6). Specifically, anthropogenic emissions for 2000–2014 are from the Community Emission Data System (CEDS; Hoesly et al., 2018), with 2014 emissions repeated for 2015–2018 due to the lack of later CMIP6 estimates. Biomass burning emission for 2000–2015 are based on the Global Fire Emission Dataset version 4s (GFED4s) (van Marle et al., 2017; van der Werf et al., 2017), with the 2016–2018 period supplemented by GFED4.1s (van der Werf et al., 2017) to ensure temporal continuity. Emitted species include primary aerosols (black carbon, BC; organic carbon, OC) and gas-phase precursors of secondary aerosols (sulfur dioxide, SO<sub>2</sub>; nitrogen oxides, NO<sub>x</sub>; ammonia, NH<sub>3</sub>; volatile organic compounds, VOC).

Volcanic SO<sub>2</sub> emissions and injection height for sporadic eruptions are derived from satellite observations – Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (EP-TOMS) on Earth Probe

**Table 1.** Summary of the AeroCom UTLS Model Experiments.

Simulation years	2000–2018, monthly output for aerosols and related species and key meteorological fields	
Emissions		
Anthropogenic	CMIP6 (CEDS) 2000–2014, 2014 emissions repeatedly used for 2015–2018	
Biomass burning	CMIP6 (GFED4s) 2000–2015, GFED4.1s 2016–2018	
Volcanic (sporadic)	EP-TOMS (2000–2003), Aura-OMI (2004–2018)	
Volcanic (degassing)	Aura-OMI (2005–2015), mean value of 2005–2015 used for 2000–2004 and 2016–2018	
Other (dust, sea salt, biogenic)	Calculated or specified by individual models	
Model experiments		
Baseline	BASE	All emissions (anthropogenic, biomass burning, volcanic, biogenic, dust, sea salt)
Tier-1	VOL0	Same as BASE but excluding volcanic emissions
Tier-1	ANT0	Same as BASE but excluding anthropogenic emissions
Tier-1	FIR0	Same as BASE but excluding biomass burning emissions
Tier-2	EAS0	Same as BASE but excluding East Asia anthropogenic emissions
Tier-2	SAS0	Same as BASE but excluding South Asia biomass burning emissions
Diagnostic tracers		
Transport tracer TR <sub>CO50</sub>	Prescribed monthly 2010 CO sources (emission, production), prescribed 50 d lifetime	
Removal tracer TR <sub>Pb/Rn</sub> (TR <sub>Pb</sub> to TR <sub>Rn</sub> ratio)	TR <sub>Rn</sub> : Prescribed <sup>222</sup> Rn emission, prescribed radiative decay (5.5 d lifetime) to form <sup>210</sup> Pb TR <sub>Pb</sub> : Formed from <sup>222</sup> Rn decay, removed by dry/wet deposition like sulfate	

for 2000–2003 and Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) on Aura for 2004–2018 (Carn et al., 2015, 2017; Carn, 2025). The two datasets are considered consistent for long-term records of sporadic eruptions, as OMI was designed to continue the TOMS data record (Thomas and Watson, 2010), although OMI offers superior detection of small-scale degassing due to higher spatial and spectral resolution. Continuous volcanic degassing emissions follow OMI-based estimates for 2005–2015, with the 2005–2015 climatological means of each volcano applied outside of that range.

The model experiment includes a baseline simulation (BASE) that incorporates all emissions, and two tiers of sensitivity experiments. Tier-1 experiments exclude volcanic (VOL0), anthropogenic (ANT0), or biomass burning (FIR0) emissions to quantify source specific impacts, whereas Tier-2 experiments assess regional sensitivities by removing anthropogenic emissions in East Asia (EAS0) or South Asia (SAS0). In this study, we focus on BASE and VOL0 simulations to target aerosols originating from tropospheric, non-volcanic sources.

Participating modelling groups also implement a suite of standardized tracers to diagnose inter-model and interannual variability in transport and removal processes. Large-scale transport is evaluated using a CO-like tracer, TR<sub>CO50</sub>, with prescribed monthly CO anthropogenic and biomass burning emissions from 2010 CMIP6 dataset and specified secondary CO production sources from methane and non-methane VOC oxidations (see Sect. S1 in the Supplement). The same annual cycle is repeated each year during 2000–2018. A uniform 50 d atmospheric lifetime is applied as the sole sink for TR<sub>CO50</sub>. Because the source and sink terms are identical across all models and all simulation years, any spatiotem-

poral differences in the simulated TR<sub>CO50</sub> distributions can be attributed exclusively to model-dependent transport processes and underlying meteorology.

Aerosol removal processes are tracked by a pair of lead (<sup>210</sup>Pb) and radon (<sup>222</sup>Rn) tracers, referred here as TR<sub>Pb</sub> and TR<sub>Rn</sub>, respectively. TR<sub>Rn</sub> is emitted from land surfaces (Zhang et al., 2021, 2011) and decays with a 5.5 d lifetime to form TR<sub>Pb</sub>, which attaches to fine-mode aerosols and is removed via dry and wet depositions (Balkanski et al., 1993; Liu et al., 2001). In this experiment, TR<sub>Pb</sub> removal follows the treatment of sulfate aerosol in each individual model. We use the TR<sub>Pb</sub> to TR<sub>Rn</sub> ratio, denoted as TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub>, to diagnose removal efficiency, because it isolates the removal from the variability of the precursor distributions; lower TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub> values indicate more efficient aerosol removal and shorter atmospheric residence times.

## 2.2 Participating model configurations

Nine modeling groups from the United States, Japan, China, and India/Finland contributed global simulations to the AeroCom UTLS model experiment (Table 2), though not all models ran the full experiment suite. Models vary in horizontal resolution (0.56 to 2.5°) and vertical resolution (30 to 72 layers).

The experimental ensemble represents two distinct approaches to meteorological forcing: Reanalysis-forced and General Circulation Model (GCM)-driven. While three models (CIEM-MAM7, GFDL-fSST, and ECHAM6-HAMMOZ) are free-running GCMs forced by observed sea surface temperatures (SST), the majority of the models (six) are driven by reanalysis-based meteorology, in-

**Table 2.** Participating models in AeroCom UTLS model experiment.

Model (Institute)	lon° × lat° × #lev	Meteorology	Microphys. scheme	Tier 1 Exp. submitted	Tracers	Main Reference
GEOS-i33p2 (NASA GSFC, USA)	1° × 1° × 72	Replay MERRA-2	Bulk	BASE, VOL0, ANT0, FIR0	Yes	Chin et al. (2009); Colarco et al. (2010)
CIESM-MAM7 (Tsinghua Univ., China)	2.5° × 1.875° × 30	Forced by SST	Modal (MAM7) <sup>3</sup>	BASE, VOL0, ANT0, FIR0	Yes	Lin et al. (2020)
GISS-OMA <sup>1</sup> (NASA GISS, USA)	2.5° × 2° × 40	Nudged by MERRA-2	Bulk	BASE, VOL0, ANT0, FIR0	Yes	Koch et al. (2006); Tsigaridis et al. (2013)
GISS-MATRIX <sup>1</sup> (NASA GISS, USA)	2.5° × 2° × 40	Nudged by MERRA-2	Modal (MATRIX)	BASE, VOL0, ANT0, FIR0	Yes	Bauer et al. (2008)
GFDL-fSST <sup>1</sup> (NOAA GFDL, USA)	1.25° × 1° × 33	Forced by SST	Bulk	VOL0 <sup>2</sup>	Yes	Zhao et al. (2018)
GFDL-nSST <sup>1</sup> (NOAA GFDL, USA)	1.25° × 1° × 33	Forced by SST & nudged by NCEP winds	Bulk	VOL0 <sup>2</sup>	Yes	Zhao et al. (2018)
CAM5-ATRAS (Nagoya Univ., Japan)	2.5° × 1.875° × 30	Nudged by MERRA-2	Sectional (ATRAS)	BASE, VOL0, ANT0, FIR0	Yes	Matsui (2017); Matsui and Mahowald (2017)
MIROC-SPRINTARS (Kyushu Univ., Japan)	0.56° × 0.56° × 40	Nudged by ERA5 winds, temperature, pressure	Bulk	BASE, VOL0, ANT0, FIR0	Yes	Takemura et al. (2005)
ECHAM6-HAMMOZ (IIT, India   FMI, Finland)	1.875° × 1.875° × 47	Forced by SST	Modal (M7) <sup>4</sup>	BASE, VOL0, ANT0, FIR0	No	Schultz et al. (2018); Fadnavis et al. (2019)

<sup>1</sup> Complete model names: GISS-ModelE2p1p1-OMA, GISS-ModelE2p1p1-MATRIX, GFDL-AM4-fSST, GFDL-AM4-nSST. <sup>2</sup> Because the GFDL BASE simulations do not include volcanic emissions, its BASE output is designated as VOL0. <sup>3</sup> Liu et al. (2012). <sup>4</sup> Vignati et al. (2004).

cluding MERRA-2 (used by GEOS-i33p2, CISS-OMA, GISS-MATRIX, CAM5-ATRAS), National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) (used by GFDL-nSST), and ECMWF Atmospheric Reanalysis Version 5 (ERA5) (used by MIROC-SPRINTARS).

Aerosol microphysics schemes also differ. Five models use bulk aerosol schemes simulating mass concentrations with fixed size bins and considering particle growth as a function of ambient relative humidity, whereas four models employ more advanced microphysical schemes (either modal or sectional) for treatment of aerosol mixing states and particle size distributions.

Additionally, only GEOS-i33p2 accounts for the stratospheric background sulfate aerosol produced from carbonyl sulfide (OCS) oxidation, which is an important stratospheric aerosol source but is omitted in other models.

### 2.3 Satellite aerosol extinction data in the UTLS

Aerosol extinction vertical profiles in the UTLS are available from both active (lidar) and the limb-scatter satellite instruments. For evaluating BASE model simulations, we use the Level-3 (L3) monthly gridded AEC products from the spaceborne lidar CALIOP (Kar et al., 2019) and from three limb-scatter instruments: the Optical Spectrograph and InfraRed Imaging System (OSIRIS) on the Odin satellite (Bourassa et al., 2012; Rieger et al., 2015, 2019), the Scanning Imaging Absorption Spectrometer for Atmospheric Chartogra-

phy (SCIAMACHY) on the Envisat satellite (Burrows et al., 1995; Bovensmann et al., 1999; Malinina et al., 2018; Noël et al., 2020), and the Ozone Mapper and Profiler Suite Limb Profiler (OMPS LP) on the Suomi-NPP satellite (Taha et al., 2021). Table 3 lists brief information about these products.

Among the satellite products, OSIRIS provides the longest temporal overlap (2001–2018) with the study period, followed by CALIOP (mid 2006–2018), SCIAMACHY (2002–2012), and OMPS LP (2012–2018). AEC products from the limb-scatter instruments at 750 nm are converted to 550 nm by multiplying a factor of 2.0 (based on typical Ångström Exponent of 2.2) while AEC from CALIOP is used at its native wavelength of 532 nm. Noted, retrievals of AEC in the upper troposphere and near the tropopause are especially challenging due to the frequent co-existence of aerosols and cirrus clouds, which limits the reliability and representativeness of aerosols retrieved from the measured signals (e.g., Kremser et al., 2016; Langille et al., 2025).

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Comparisons of AEC between observations and models in the UTLS ASMA region

We compare the time series of monthly mean AEC at 550 nm (2002–2018) from the model BASE simulations with four satellite products in the ASMA region (10–40° N, 10–130° E, indicated in Fig. 1). Comparisons are performed at altitudes

**Table 3.** Satellite products of aerosol extinction coefficient profiles in the UTLS.

Instrument	OSIRIS	SCIAMACHY	OMPS LP	CALIOP
Timeframe	2001–present	2002–2012	2012–present	2006–2023
Aerosol extinction product	Limb-scatter measurements of aerosol extinction profiles at 750 nm, converted to 550 nm	Limb-scatter measurements of aerosol extinction profiles at 750 nm, converted to 550 nm	Limb-scatter measurements of aerosol extinction profiles at multi-wavelength	Laser measurements of aerosol backscatter converted to extinction at 532 nm
Spatial coverage	Cloud top to 35 km	Cloud top to 38 km	Cloud top to 40 km	Tropopause to 36 km
Data version	Version 7.0 daily gridded profiles	Version 3.0 daily gridded profiles	Version 2.1 (NASA) daily gridded profiles	Strat_V1-00 monthly gridded profiles
L3 spatial resolution	30° lon, 5° lat, ~2 km vertical	15° lon, 5° lat, 3–4 km vertical	20° lon, 1.5° lat, 1 km vertical	20° lon, 5° lat, 0.9 km vertical

near the tropopause ( $\sim 100$  hPa or 16.5 km, Fig. 2) and in the lower stratosphere ( $\sim 70$  hPa or 19.5 km, Fig. 3). At altitudes below the tropopause, satellite retrievals are subject to larger uncertainties with little L3 data available over the ASMA region because of increased cloud presence that makes aerosol retrievals more difficult. Considering that the L3 satellite data represent the monthly composite of all available measurements falling within a particular month in the locations bounded by the spatial grids while the model results are monthly means of spatially and temporally continuous simulations without coverage gaps, the comparisons shown in Fig. 2 and 3 should be considered in a broad sense, such as magnitudes, seasonal cycles, and interannual variations, rather than absolute numerical agreement.

The Tier-1 experiments allow separation of model-simulated aerosols into volcanic (yellow shading in Figs. 2 and 3) and non-volcanic (green shading) aerosols, where non-volcanic aerosols include anthropogenic, biomass burning, and other natural aerosols. Several features emerge from Figs. 2 and 3. First, model-simulated non-volcanic aerosols exhibit clear seasonal cycles, especially at 100 hPa, with maxima in boreal summer and minima in winter. This behavior reflects ASM-driven convective transport, though the magnitude of aerosols reaching the tropopause and lower stratosphere varies considerably across models. The largest non-volcanic AEC values occur in CIESM-MAM7 (panel b) and the smallest in GFDL (panels e and f) in general.

Second, sporadic volcanic eruptions, such as Sarychev Peak in the Kuril Islands of Russia in 2009 and Nabro in the Southern Red Sea Region of Eritrea in 2011, produce large perturbations in AEC, leading to significant year-to-year variability. Despite using identical prescribed volcanic  $\text{SO}_2$  emissions (Sect. 2.1), models produce markedly different volcanic AEC contributions, likely driven by differences in the implementation of volcanic plume injection heights, sulfate formation rates, and aerosol microphysical and/or optical properties. For example, volcanic influences are negli-

gible in CIESM-MAM7 (panel b) and MIROC-SPRINTARS (panel h) even during years with large volcanic eruptions, while in GISS-MATRIX (panel d) volcanic aerosols accounts for more than half of total AEC even in the years without much volcanic eruptions.

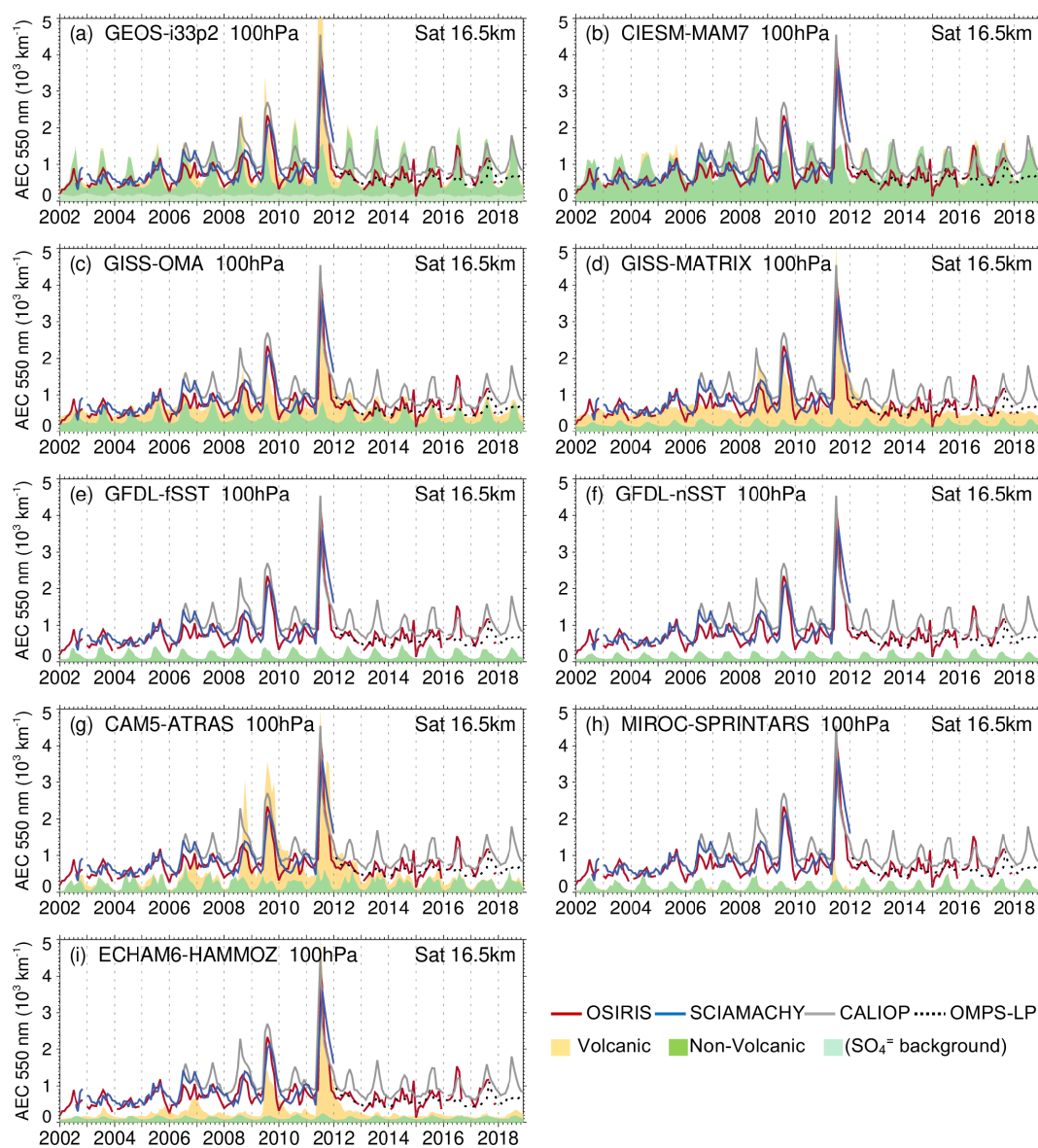
Third, the GEOS-i33p2 (panel a) simulations suggest that background sulfate aerosol from OCS oxidation contributes substantially to stratospheric AEC, accounting for 70%–80% of non-volcanic AEC at 70 hPa (Fig. 3), although this source has a minor contribution (about 10%) at 100 hPa (Fig. 2). Such source is not included in other models.

Lastly, differences also exist among the satellite AEC products, with CALIOP (grey line) generally showing higher AEC than the limb-scatter instrument retrievals near the tropopause (Fig. 2), although the inter-satellite variability is much smaller than the inter-model spread.

To mitigate the large uncertainties associated with model-specific treatment of volcanic and background aerosols, which are less relevant to ASM-driven processes, we focus the remainder of the analysis on model simulations of non-volcanic aerosols from VOL0 experiment at 150 hPa representing upper tropospheric conditions most affected by the monsoon dynamics.

### 3.2 Model-simulated non-volcanic aerosols in the upper troposphere

We begin by analyzing model results for August 2012 as a representative case to illustrate the inter-model spread. Monthly mean non-volcanic AEC at 550 nm in August 2012, based on models' VOL0 simulations, are shown in Fig. 4 for horizontal distributions at 150 hPa and in Fig. 5 for longitude-pressure vertical cross-section in the 10–40° N latitudinal band.

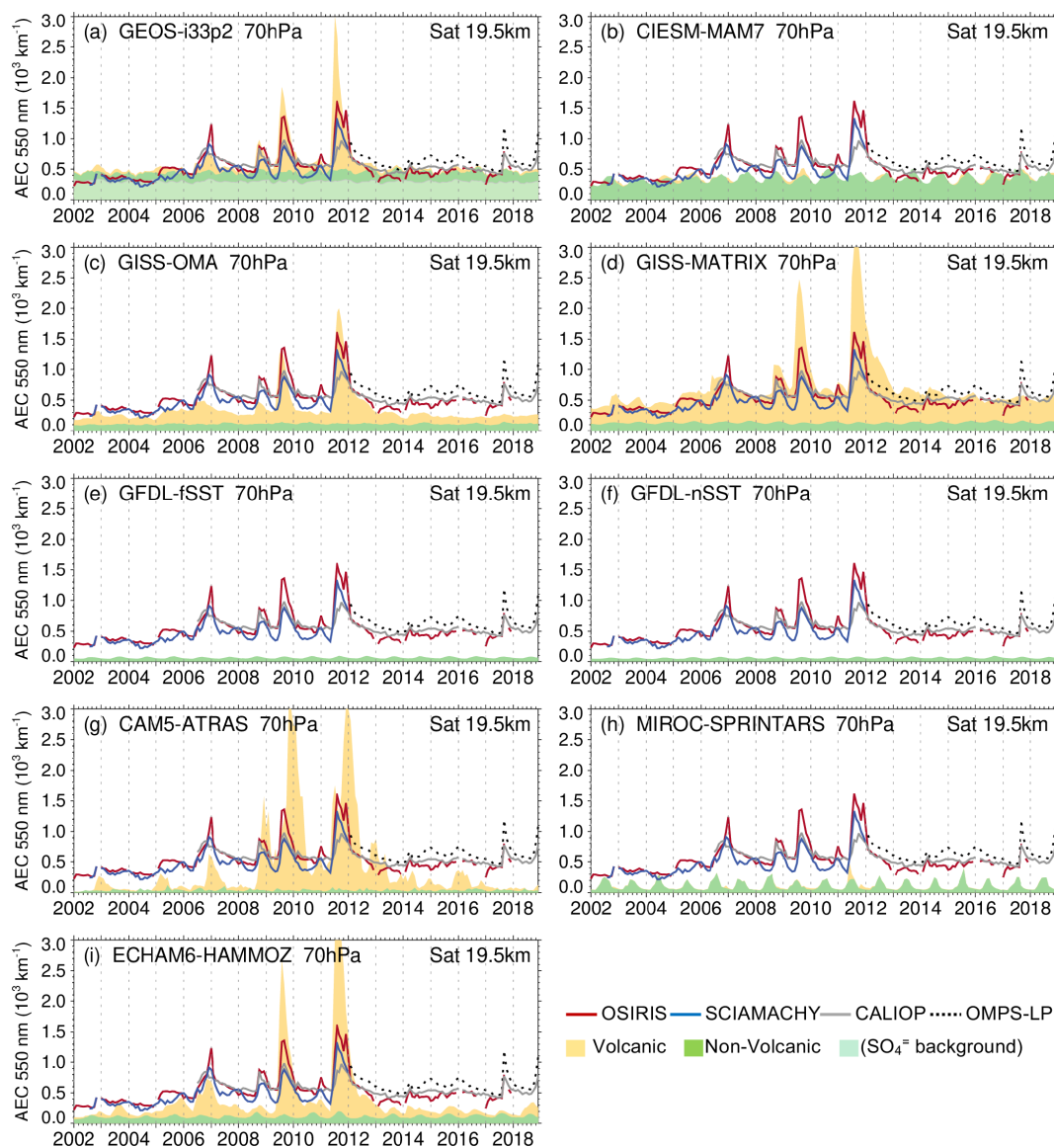


**Figure 2.** Comparisons of monthly AEC (2002–2018) near the tropopause over the ASMA region from nine participating models' BASE simulations at 100 hPa (color-shading) against four satellite products at 16.5 km altitude (lines). Model-simulated non-volcanic and volcanic AEC are shown in green and yellow shadings, respectively. In GEOS-i33p2 model (a), light green shading indicates the contribution of background sulfate aerosol formed by OCS oxidation (not included in other models). Note that the GFDL models (e, f) do not include volcanic emissions in their BASE simulations.

Most models produce the ASMA AEC “hot spot” at 150 hPa (Fig. 4, enclosed rectangular box), but the magnitude varies dramatically. The mean AEC values in the ASMA region among models differ by a factor of more than 20 between the highest (GEOS-i33p2,  $2.84 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^{-1}$ ) and the lowest (ECHM6-HAMMOZ,  $0.13 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^{-1}$ ). Vertical cross-sections of AEC (Fig. 5) show sharp vertical gradient between the surface and the UTLS in all models, but they disagree on how deeply aerosols are lofted: GEOS-i33p2 (Fig. 5a) produces the strongest vertical intrusion into the UTLS, while ECHAM6-HAMMOZ (Fig. 5i) shows the

sharpest decrease with altitude, with minimal free tropospheric aerosol.

Model-simulated non-volcanic AEC averaged over the ASMA region at 150 hPa for August 2012 are summarized in Table 4. Results cluster into three groups: group A includes GEOS-i33p2 (a), CIESM-MAM7 (b), and GISS-OMA (c) with simulated AEC values above  $1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^{-1}$ ; group B includes GISS-MATRIX (d), GFDL-fsSST (e), GFDL-nSST (f), CAM5-ATRAS (g), and MIROC-SPRINTARS (h) with simulated AEC values around  $0.5\text{--}0.7 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^{-1}$ ; group C includes ECHAM6-HAMMOZ (i) with a much lower AEC

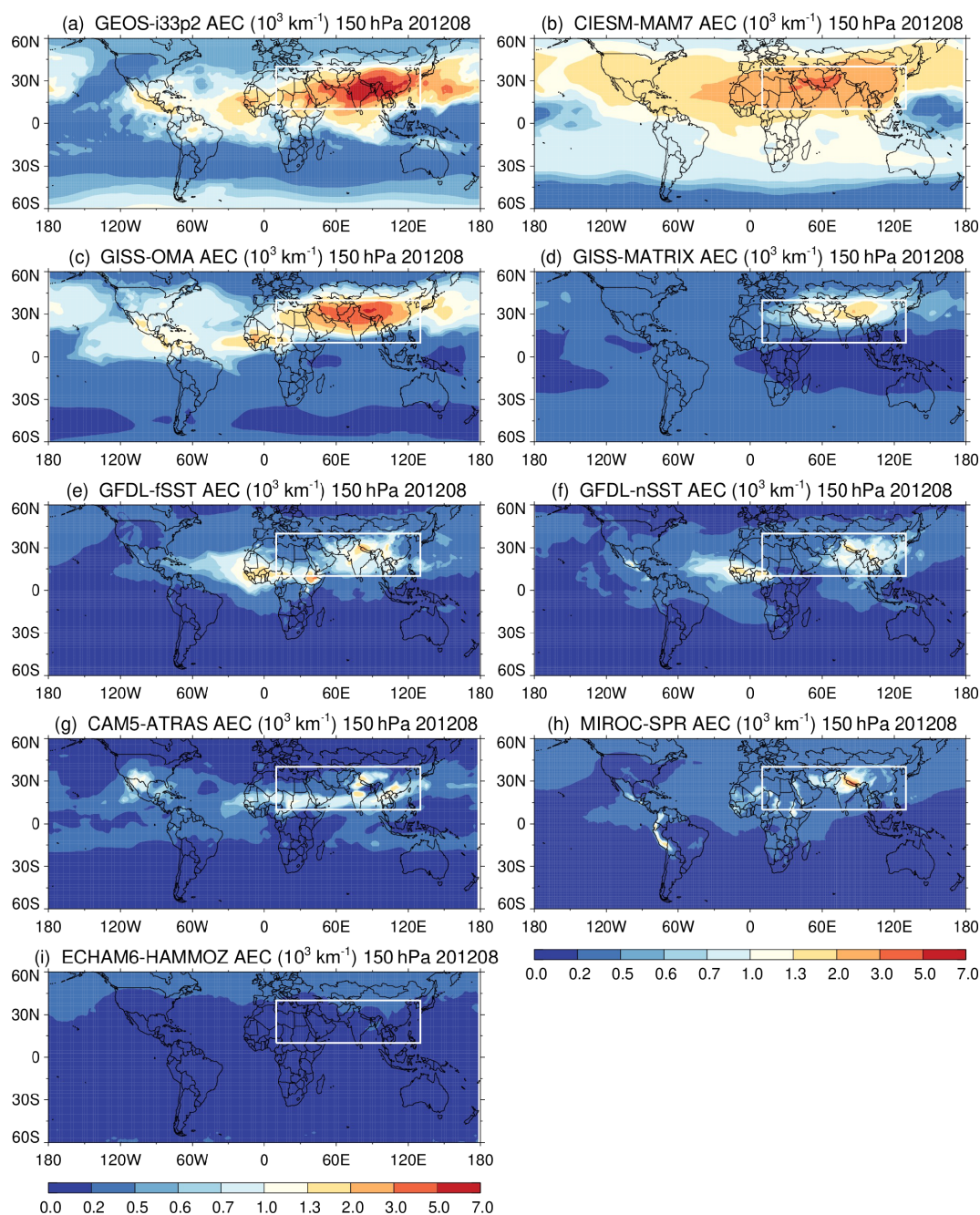


**Figure 3.** Same as Fig. 2 but at 70 hPa for model output and 19.5 km for satellite products.

value at  $0.13 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^{-1}$ . ECHAM6-HAMMOZ also exhibits a unique horizontal distribution at 150 hPa with no evident maximum over the ASMA (see Fig. 4). We further calculate the coefficient of variation (CV) of mean AEC in the ASMA region among the models, defined as the ratio between the inter-model standard deviation (SD) and multi-model mean (expressed as percentage), to provide a measure of the degree of inter-model spread. Previous studies have also referred to this metric as model “diversity” (Textor et al., 2006). We exclude the ECHAM6-HAMMOZ model from this calculation because it does not provide the standardized transport and removal tracer simulations that are necessary for diagnosing processes relevant to AEC (see Sect. 3.3 and 3.4). The multi-model mean AEC in the ASMA region from the eight models is  $1.22 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^{-1}$  with a standard deviation

of  $0.96 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^{-1}$ , leading to a large CV value of 79 %. These results highlight major unresolved differences in aerosol processes across models.

Several major factors contribute to the large differences in model-simulated AEC in the ASMA region despite all models using the same prescribed surface emissions. These factors include the processes related to convective transport of aerosols and precursor gases from the planetary boundary layer to the upper troposphere, removal of aerosols by wet scavenging, chemical production of secondary aerosols from their precursor gases during transport, and aerosol mass extinction efficiency (a function of aerosol chemical composition, particle size distribution, particle density, and hygroscopic growth, any of which may differ among models). In the following section, we diagnose inter-model differences



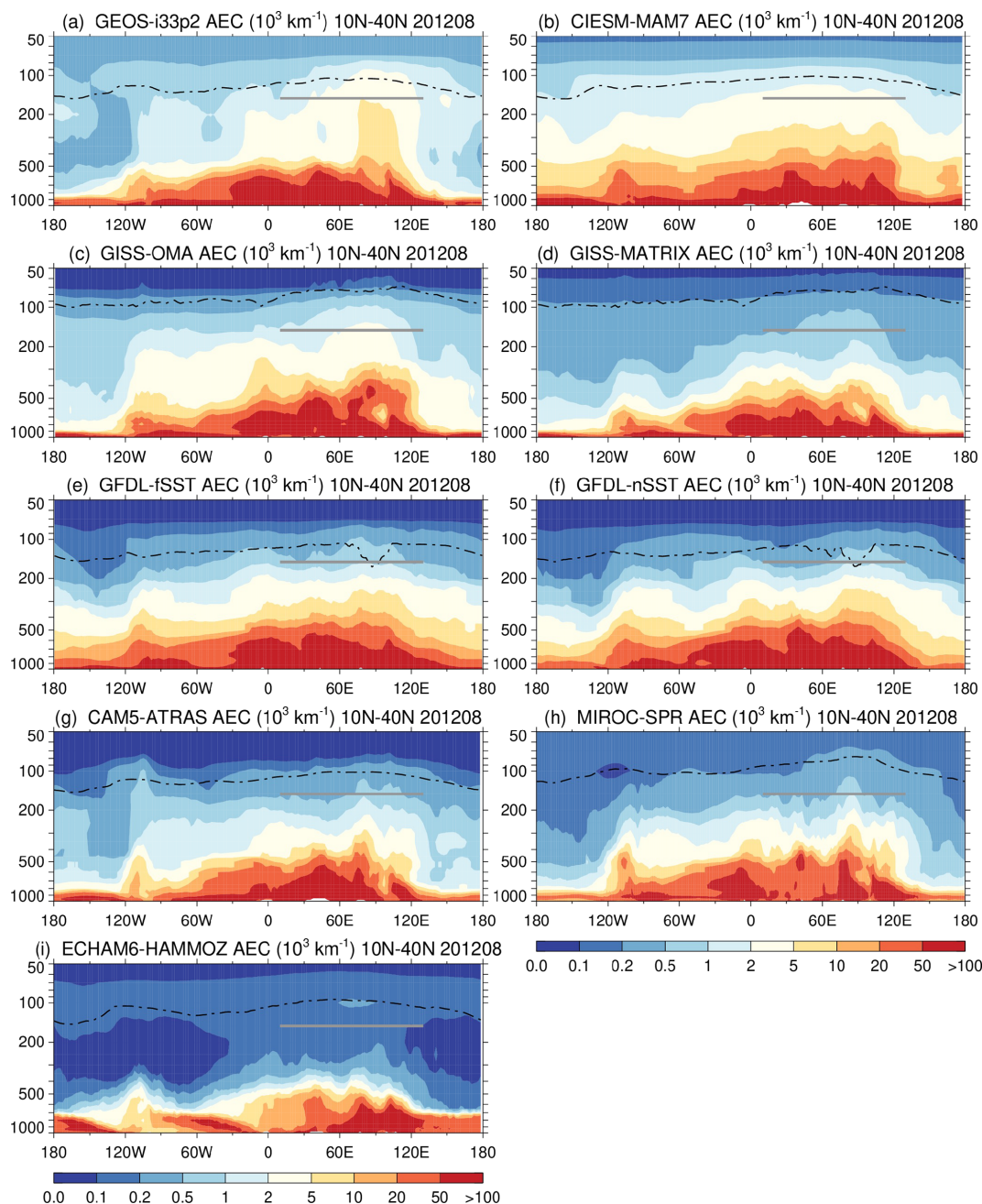
**Figure 4.** Model-simulated non-volcanic AEC at 150 hPa in August 2012 from the VOL0 experiment. The rectangular box marks the nominal ASMA region.

in two of the most important processes contributing to model diversity, namely the convective transport (diagnosed using the pollutant transport tracer  $TR_{CO50}$ ) and the wet removal (diagnosed with the aerosol removal tracer  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$ ).

### 3.3 Inter-model differences in transport and removal process of aerosols

#### 3.3.1 Diagnosing inter-model differences in transport process

Horizontal distributions of model-simulated transport tracer  $TR_{CO50}$  at 150 hPa for August 2012 are shown in Fig. 6. All models display similar features of highest concentra-



**Figure 5.** The longitude–pressure cross-sections of model-simulated non-volcanic AEC averaged over 10–40° N latitude band in August 2012. The dash-dotted line denotes the tropopause height from each model, and the grey solid line marks the longitudinal range of the ASMA region at 150 hPa.

tion in the ASMA core region and patterns to the west and east of ASMA. In contrast to the large inter-model differences in non-volcanic AEC distributions presented in Fig. 4,  $\text{TR}_{\text{CO}_50}$  concentrations from the models are much more similar. This similarity reflects identically prescribed emission and loss rates, the relatively long lifetime (50 d), and significant global “background” concentration from prescribed

methane oxidation (about 25 ppb globally) implemented in all models.

Figure 7 shows the model-simulated pressure–longitude vertical distributions of  $\text{TR}_{\text{CO}_50}$  averaged over the 10–40° N latitude band for August 2012. All models clearly exhibit two major pollutant convective transport pathways over the ASM domain, one located at  $\sim 70$ – $90^\circ$  E over India and another at  $\sim 100$ – $120^\circ$  E over China. Convective transport of

**Table 4.** Model-simulated non-volcanic AEC, TR<sub>CO50</sub>, and TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub> averaged over the ASMA region at 150 hPa for August 2012. Multi model means, standard deviations, and coefficients of variation (CV) are provided, excluding ECHAM6 HAMMOZ due to missing tracer output.

Model	AEC (10 <sup>3</sup> km <sup>-1</sup> )	TR <sub>CO50</sub> (ppb)	TR <sub>Pb/Rn</sub> (kg kg <sup>-1</sup> )
(a) GEOS-i33p2	2.84	105.4	0.87
(b) CIEM-MAM7	2.41	110.1	1.21
(c) GISS-OMA	1.71	104.2	1.01
(d) GISS-MATRIX	0.61	103.7	1.04
(e) GFDL-fSST	0.69	106.9	0.44
(f) GFDL-nSST	0.53	105.7	0.48
(g) CAM5-ATRAS	0.50	98.2	0.79
(h) MIROC-SPRINTARS	0.47	107.4	0.53
(i) ECHAM6-HAMMOZ	0.13	–	–
Mean (a–h)	1.22	105.2 (80.2)*	0.79
SD (a–h)	0.96	3.5 (3.5)*	0.28
CV (%) (a–h)	79 %	3.3 % (4.3 %)*	35 %

\* Numbers in parenthesis are calculated with 25 ppb background TR<sub>CO50</sub> excluded.

TR<sub>CO50</sub> is also seen at locations west of 50° E over Middle East/eastern Africa region, but this stem does not reach the upper troposphere except in CIEM-MAM7 (Fig. 7b). Another convection branch appears in the North American monsoon region in all models with much lower TR<sub>CO50</sub> concentrations, owing to lower anthropogenic emissions there. In the middle to upper troposphere (500–120 hPa), TR<sub>CO50</sub> spreads both westward and eastward, reflecting large-scale upper-level divergence (e.g., Park et al., 2007) aided by transient eddy-shedding events (e.g., Pan et al., 2016; Honomichl and Pan, 2020).

Generally, the TR<sub>CO50</sub> vertical pattern over the ASM region exhibits a characteristic “two-stem mushroom” shape. This pattern differs markedly from the AEC vertical cross-sections shown in Fig. 5, mainly because aerosols have much shorter lifetime (a few days), a greater variety of sources and compositions (e.g., pollution, smoke, dust, sea salt), and additional loss processes through gravitational settling, dry deposition, and wet scavenging. These differences tend to confine aerosols, especially the coarse aerosol particles such as dust and sea salt, more tightly to their sources in the lower atmosphere.

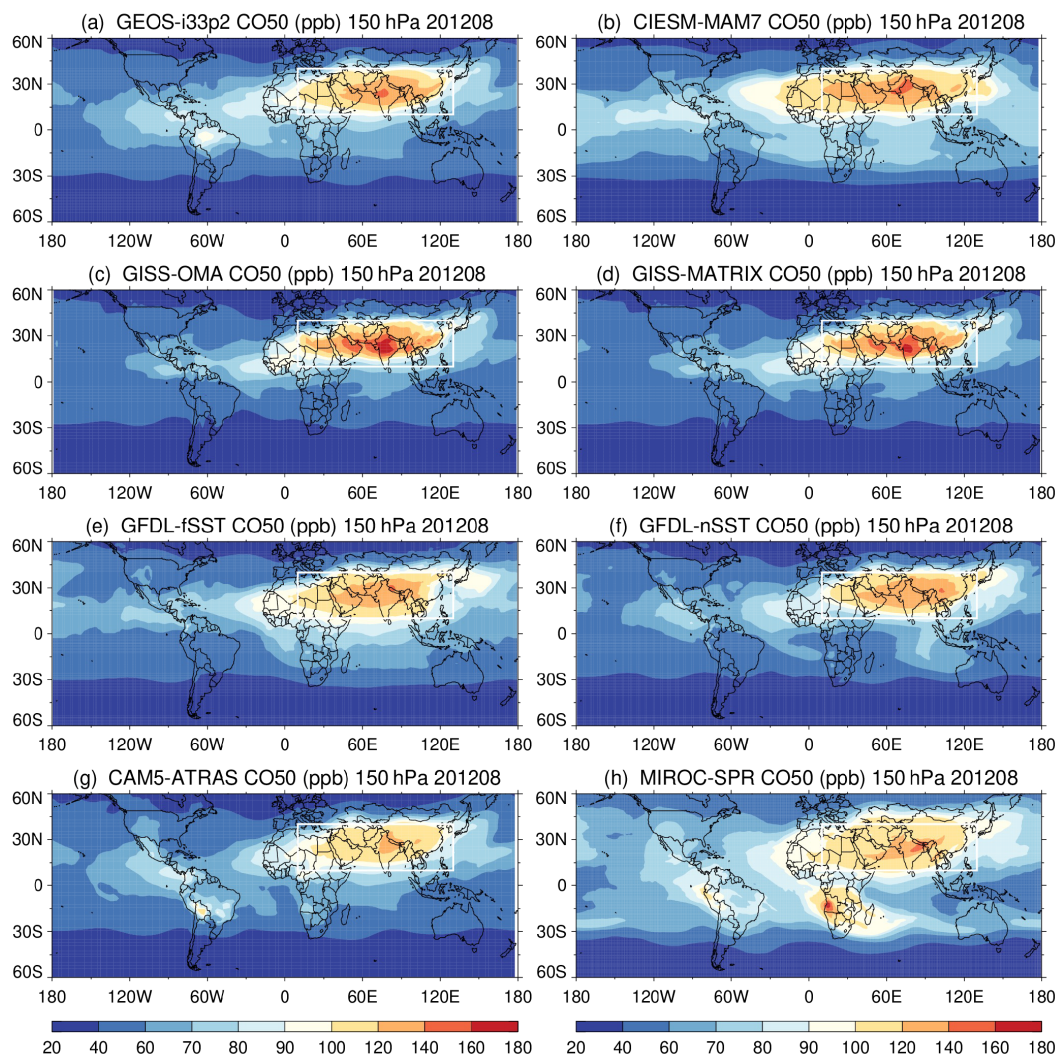
Despite broad similarities in the transport features, the vertical extent and magnitude of TR<sub>CO50</sub> over monsoon Asia still differs substantially across models. For example, CAM5-ATRAS (Fig. 7g) and MIROC-SPRINTARS (panel h) lift TR<sub>CO50</sub> more efficiently to the lower stratosphere with considerable concentrations above the tropopause, while TR<sub>CO50</sub> is largely confined below the tropopause in other model simulations. The highest TR<sub>CO50</sub> concentrations in the upper tropospheric (300 hPa – tropopause) ASMA region produced by the two GISS model simulations (150–200 ppb, Fig. 7c–d) are 67 % higher than the lowest concentrations

reported by CAM5-ATRAS and MIROC-SPRINTARS (90–120 ppb, Fig. 7g–h). Yet, the mean TR<sub>CO50</sub> concentrations at 150 hPa within the ASMA region are remarkably consistent across the models, with a multi-model mean TR<sub>CO50</sub> concentration of 105.2 ppb and a standard deviation of 3.5 ppb, leading to a CV of 3.3 % (Table 4). Removing the invariant background TR<sub>CO50</sub> (25 ppb) modestly increases CV to 4.3 %. These low CV values indicate that large-scale transport differences cannot explain the much larger AEC spread (79 %) in the same region.

### 3.3.2 Diagnosing inter-model differences in wet removal process

We next use TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub>, i.e. the ratio of TR<sub>Pb</sub> to TR<sub>Rn</sub>, to diagnose the impact of the variability of wet scavenging efficiency on the inter-model differences in AEC. A smaller TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub> indicates a higher aerosol removal efficiency, leading to a lower aerosol amount in the upper troposphere.

Figure 8 shows the longitude–pressure vertical cross-sections of TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub> averaged over the 10–40° N latitude band. The two GFDL simulations (panels e and f) produce the lowest TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub> values in the vertical domain in Fig. 8, indicating the most efficient removal of aerosols. Similar results are also shown over the North American summer monsoon region and in the middle to the upper troposphere (200–400 hPa) for the entire 10–40° N band. Conversely, CIEM-MAM7 (panel b) shows the highest TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub>, implying weaker scavenging of aerosols. In the stratosphere, since TR<sub>Pb</sub> experiences no wet removal while being continuously produced by the decay of TR<sub>Rn</sub>, the TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub> values should be much larger, as confirmed by most model simulations. However, TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub> in CAM5-ATRAS (panel g) and MIROC-SPRINTARS (panel h) in the lower stratosphere remains low,



**Figure 6.** Same as Fig. 4 but for the transport tracer  $TR_{CO50}$  at 150 hPa. (The relatively high  $TR_{CO50}$  concentrations over southern Africa in MIROC-SPRINTARS (**h**) is caused by an implementation issue of biomass burning source.)

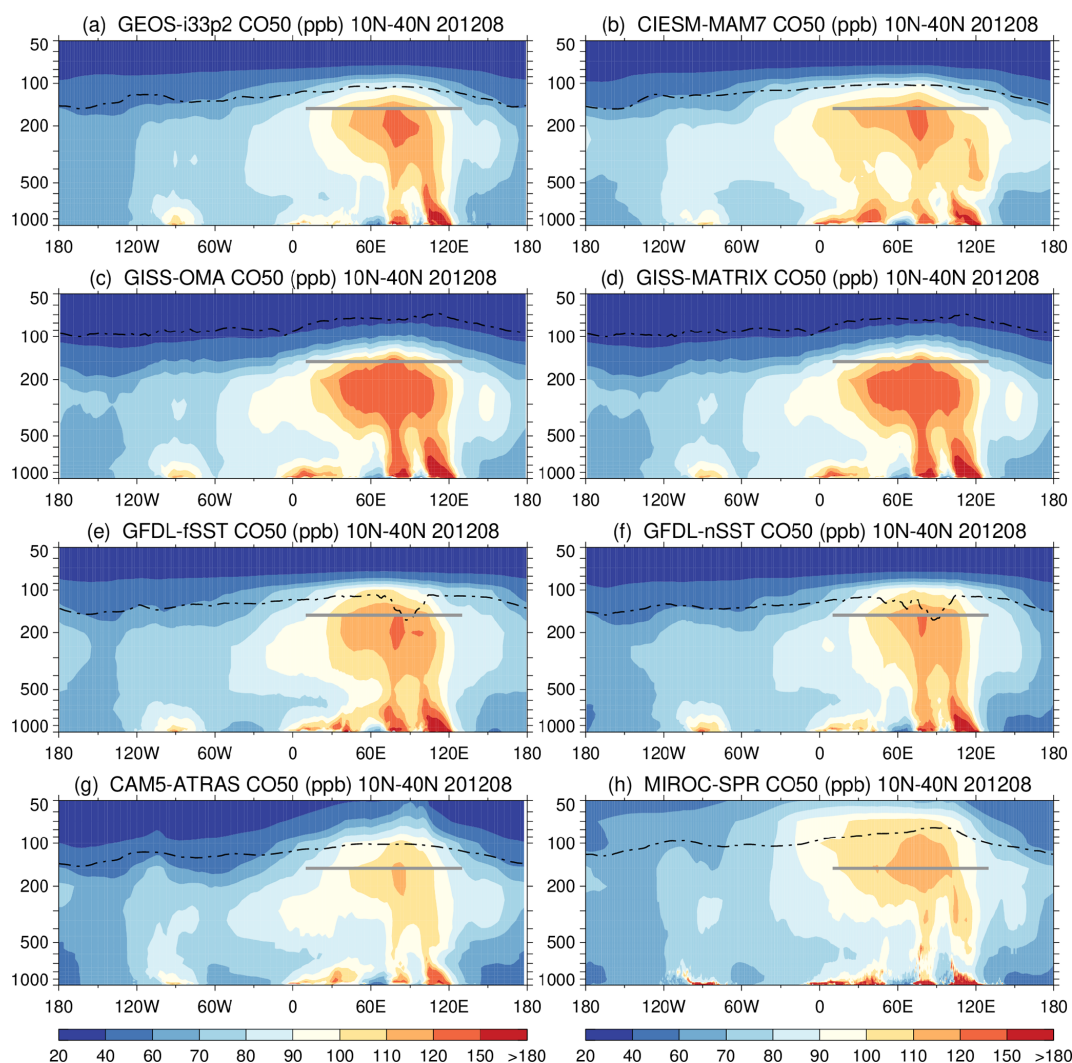
similar to the tropospheric level, which might be associated with much deeper monsoon convection extending into the altitudes regarded as the lower stratosphere (e.g.,  $TR_{CO50}$  patterns in Fig. 7g and h), leading to the removal of  $TR_{Pb}$  similar to the behavior in the upper troposphere.

To link the inter-model variability in AEC at 150 hPa ASMA region with removal processes in the atmospheric column below, we compute the column-integrated, pressure-weighted mean  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  from surface to 150 hPa as an approximate indicator of the removal efficiency. Values of mean  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  over the ASMA column (indicated by the grey box in Fig. 8) from individual models are listed in Table 4. The model spread in this metric ( $CV = 35\%$ ) is much larger than that of  $TR_{CO50}$ , suggesting that wet scavenging contributes far more strongly to the inter-model differences in AEC in the 150 hPa ASMA region.

### 3.3.3 Combined effect of transport and removal on inter-model differences in AEC

Another way to present the effects of transport and wet scavenging processes on aerosol amount in the ASMA region is to examine correlations between model simulations of AEC and individual or combined tracers, as shown in Fig. 9. The linear correlation coefficient ( $R$ ) between AEC and  $TR_{CO50}$  is 0.37 and that between AEC and  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  is 0.62. With two tracers together,  $R$  from the multivariable regression increases to 0.71, suggesting that differences in transport and the wet removal processes can explain 50% ( $R^2 = 0.505$ ) of the inter-model differences in AEC over ASMA region.

The three models in group A (GEOS-i33p2, CIESM-MAM7, and GISS-OMA, see Sect. 3.2), which simulate higher values of AEC in the ASMA region (grey line in Fig. 9), exhibit both relatively strong transport (higher



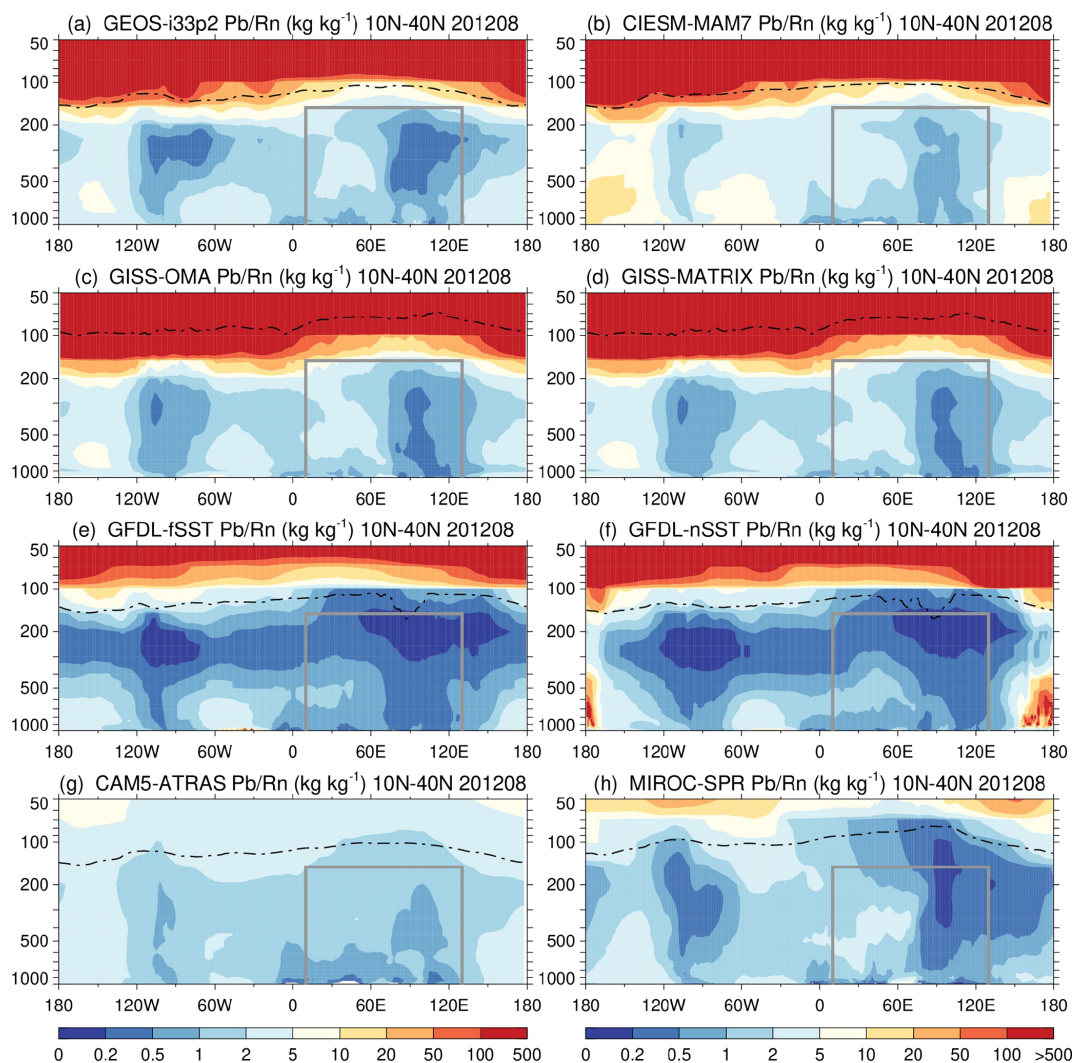
**Figure 7.** Same as Fig. 5 but for the transport tracer  $TR_{CO50}$ .

$TR_{CO50}$ , red line) and weaker removal efficiencies (higher  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$ , blue line) compared to most models in group B (except GISS-MATRIX). The group B models (except GISS-MATRIX) show either suppressed convective transport (CAM5-ATRAS) or much stronger removal (GFDL-fSST, GFDL-nSST, and MIROC-SPRINTARS) as possible explanations for producing lower AEC compared to group A.

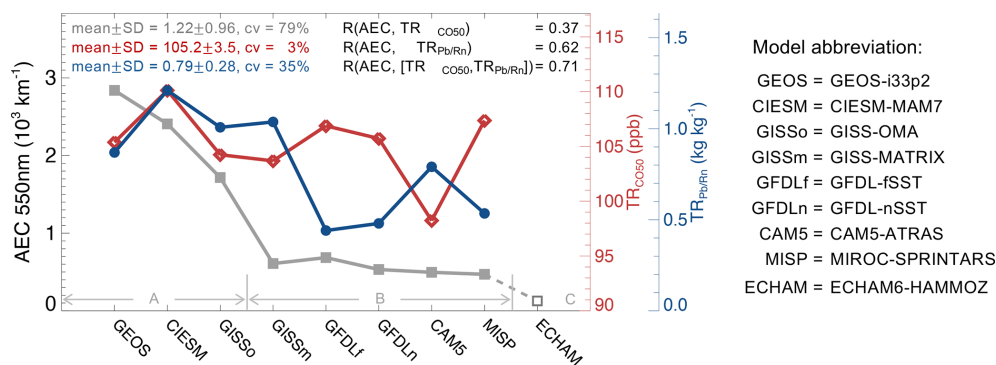
Figure 9 also illustrates the impacts of different aerosol microphysics schemes and meteorological forcing on model-simulated AEC, using results from two GISS and two GFDL model configurations. As detailed in Table 2, GISS-OMA and GISS-MATRIX share the same meteorological forcing (MERRA-2) but differ in aerosol microphysics schemes: GISS-OMA uses a bulk scheme assuming external mixtures of aerosol species, while GISS-MATRIX utilizes a modal microphysics scheme that tracks both aerosol mass and number concentrations and explicitly simulates the aerosol mixing state (Bauer et al., 2022). Consequently, both models

yield similar  $TR_{CO50}$  and  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  values, as these are primarily meteorology driven. However, GISS-MATRIX produces nearly three times lower AEC than GISS-OMA, a discrepancy arising largely from their different representations of aerosols microphysical properties and associated processes, and  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  may not be suitable representing the aerosol removal for GISS-MATRIX. Meanwhile, the pair of the GFDL models adopts the same bulk aerosol scheme but differs in meteorological forcing: GFDL-fSST uses meteorology generated by the underlying GCM forced by SST, whereas GFDL-nSST incorporates additional “nudging” toward NCEP reanalysis (Table 2). Although their overall results are comparable, AEC from GFDL-nSST is 22 % lower than GFDL-fSST, affected by higher wet scavenging efficiency (9 % higher  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$ ) and slightly lower transport efficiency (2 % lower  $TR_{CO50}$ ) in the nudged configuration.

The analysis for August 2012 presented in Sect. 3.2 and 3.3 is consistent across all years in 2000–2018 (see Table S2).



**Figure 8.** Same as Fig. 5 but for the removal tracer  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$ . The grey box indicates the vertical range used to compute the column integrated, pressure weighted mean  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  values over the ASMA region (see text for explanation).



**Figure 9.** Model-simulated mean values of AEC (grey),  $TR_{CO50}$  (red), and  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  (blue) in the 150 hPa ASM region for August 2012. The correlation coefficients between AEC and  $TR_{CO50}$ , between AEC and each tracer, and the combined multivariable regression, are shown in the upper right. The ECHAM6-HAMMOZ model is excluded due to missing tracer output. Models in group A, B, and C are indicated on the bottom of the panel.

Using the CV as a matrix to measure inter-model differences, its August values for AEC in ASMA region at 150 hPa vary between 64 % and 86 % during the 19-year study period (mean = 77%), while those for  $\text{TR}_{\text{CO}_50}$  range between 2.5 % and 7.7 % (mean = 4.4 %) and those for  $\text{TR}_{\text{Pb/Rn}}$  between 34 % and 38 % (mean = 36 %). Together, the inter-model differences in transport and wet removal can explain 44 %–61 % (mean = 52 %) of the model diversity in AEC in the upper tropospheric ASMA region.

Other processes treated in each model, such as chemical formation of secondary aerosols (sulfate, nitrate, secondary organic aerosol), gravitational settling, particle size, and mass extinction efficiencies for aerosol species/sizes, should also contribute to the differences in AEC. However, these contributions cannot be quantified with available model outputs.

### 3.4 Two-decadal trend and interannual variability of non-volcanic aerosols in the upper tropospheric ASMA region

#### 3.4.1 Trends

We use the multi-model ensemble means for each August from 2000 to 2018 at 150 hPa to represent the ensemble trend and interannual variability of non-volcanic aerosols in the upper tropospheric ASMA region. Figure 10 shows this time series (Fig. 10a) together with the corresponding ensemble means of convective transport tracer  $\text{TR}_{\text{CO}_50}$  at 150 hPa (Fig. 10b) and of aerosol removal tracer  $\text{TR}_{\text{Pb/Rn}}$  averaged from the surface to 150 hPa (Fig. 10c). (Values of the multi-model means for each year are listed in Table S2.) For further context, changes in annual anthropogenic emissions of primary BC and OC and the secondary aerosol precursor gases of  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ , and  $\text{NH}_3$  over Asia (5–50° N latitude, 65–130° E longitude) are also included (Fig. 10d), expressed as the percentage departure from the 19-year mean of each species. We then use the Mann–Kendall (MK) method (Mann, 1945; Kendall, 1975), which is a commonly used non-parametric test, to statistically assess if there is a monotonic upward or downward trend over time, regardless of whether the trend is linear. Typically, the trend is considered statistically significant if the  $p$ -value from the MK test is less than 0.05. The magnitude of the trend is represented by the Sen's slope, which is the median rate of change per year. The statistical numbers of the  $p$ -value and magnitude of change for each variable are listed on individual panels in Fig. 10.

The multi-model ensemble mean of AEC in the ASMA region at 150 hPa (Fig. 10a) displays a statistically significant increasing trend from 2000 to 2018 ( $p = 0.021$  from MK test), with a Sen's slope of  $0.013 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ , equivalent to about  $1.2 \% \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . This increasing AEC trend is in contrast with the cases of convective transport tracer  $\text{TR}_{\text{CO}_50}$  (Fig. 10b) and the removal tracer  $\text{TR}_{\text{Pb/Rn}}$  (Fig. 10c), neither of which shows any statistically significant trend (higher  $p$ -

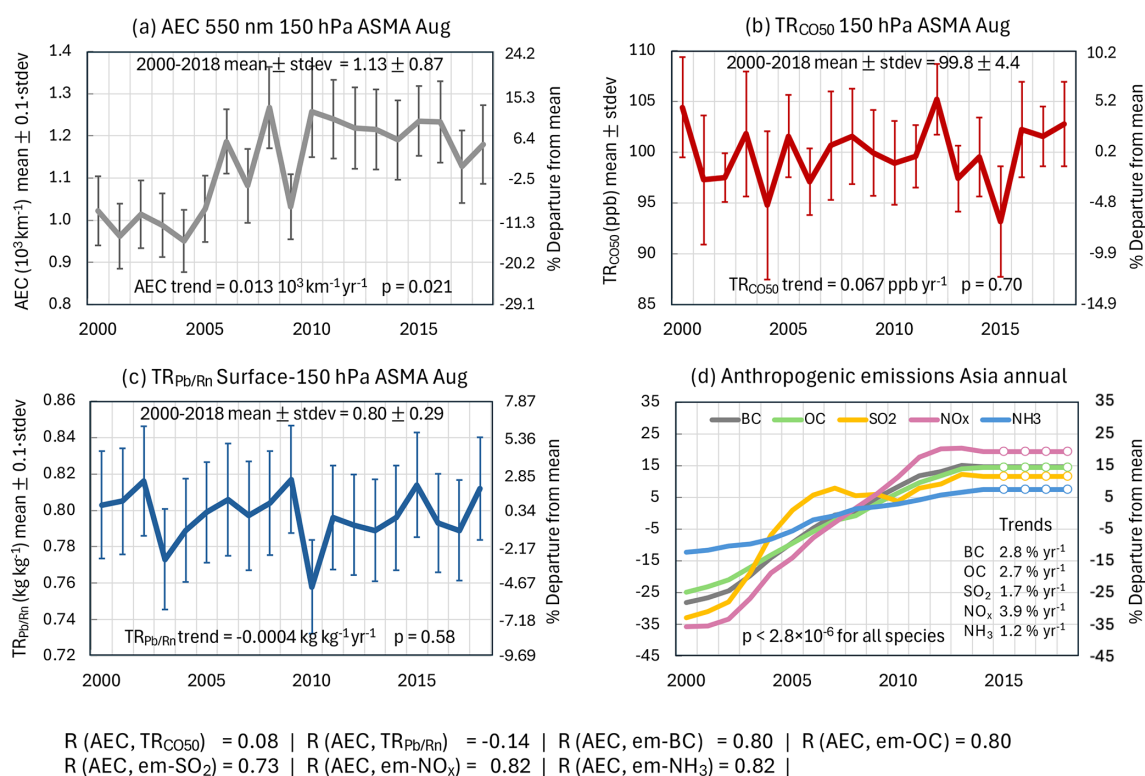
values). These results indicate that the variabilities in transport and removal processes over the two decades do not contribute to the overall long-term increase in AEC within the ASMA region. On the other hand, the AEC trend is consistent with the increasing trends of anthropogenic emissions of primary aerosols and aerosol precursors in Asia (Fig. 10d), all of which show statistically significant increasing trends between 1.2 % and 3.9 % per year ( $p$ -values less than  $2.8 \times 10^{-6}$  for all species in Fig. 10d). This consistency can be confirmed in the linear relationship between AEC and other variables (listed at the bottom of Fig. 10): AEC does not correlate with either the transport or wet removal tracers ( $R = 0.08$  and  $-0.14$ , respectively) but it correlates significantly with the surface anthropogenic emissions of all aerosol-related species ( $R = 0.73$ – $0.82$ ).

As described in Sect. 2.1, the model simulations for 2015–2018 used CMIP6 anthropogenic emissions in 2014, due to the lack of emission estimates after 2014. To examine the effects of using the constant anthropogenic emissions for the last 4 years in model-estimated trends, we calculate  $p$ -values and Sen's slopes with the MK method by removing the 2015–2018 simulations. The resultant statistics remains similar for all variables, e.g.,  $p$ -value for AEC increases slightly to 0.023 and, as expected, the trend increases to  $0.018 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . At the same time, changes of correlation coefficients between AEC and anthropogenic emissions in Asia are within  $\pm 0.01$ , and AEC still does not correlate with the transport and removal tracers. These results indicate that the increase in non-volcanic AEC in the ASM upper troposphere in recent decades has been determined primarily by the growth of anthropogenic emissions in Asia, and the future changes of such trend, either increase or decrease, can be projected with the forecast of future anthropogenic emissions.

#### 3.4.2 Interannual variability

We further examine the interannual variabilities of upper tropospheric AEC,  $\text{TR}_{\text{CO}_50}$ , and  $\text{TR}_{\text{Pb/Rn}}$  in the ASMA region using multi-model ensemble means with the linear trend of AEC removed from the time series. To examine how the interannual variabilities are related to large-scale climate or monsoon variabilities, we correlate the time series of detrended AEC,  $\text{TR}_{\text{CO}_50}$ , and  $\text{TR}_{\text{Pb/Rn}}$  with the Multivariate El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Index version 2 (MEI.v2) and two Asian summer monsoon indices, the East Asian Summer Monsoon Index (EASMI) and the South Asian Summer Monsoon Index (SASMI). Table 5 provides brief descriptions of these indices.

As shown in Fig. 11, the detrended AEC,  $\text{TR}_{\text{CO}_50}$ , and  $\text{TR}_{\text{Pb/Rn}}$  exhibit moderate correlations with MEI.v2, with both AEC and  $\text{TR}_{\text{CO}_50}$  negatively correlated ( $R = -0.41$  and  $-0.42$ , respectively) but  $\text{TR}_{\text{Pb/Rn}}$  positively correlated with MEI.v2 ( $R = 0.68$ ). These relationships imply that during years with negative MEI.v2 (La Niña conditions), convective



**Figure 10.** (a–c, left y axis) Multi-model (excluding ECHAM6-HAMMOZ) means of AEC at 150 hPa,  $\text{TR}_{\text{CO50}}$  at 150 hPa, and  $\text{TR}_{\text{Pb/Rn}}$  averaged between surface and 150 hPa, respectively, for the ASMA region in August 2000–2018. Vertical lines shown model standard deviations for a given year (divided by 10 in panels a and c for clarity) (right y axis) percentage departure from each variable’s 19-year mean. (d) Annual CMIP6 anthropogenic emissions of primary aerosols and secondary aerosol precursor gases over Asia (5–50° N, 65–130° E) relative to each species’ 19-year mean. Anthropogenic emissions from 2015 to 2018 are kept the same as that in 2014 (shown as white circles). Mann–Kendall trend statistics (Sen’s slope and  $p$ -value) appear at the bottom of each panel; correlation coefficients between AEC and all other variables are listed in the lower text box below the panels.

**Table 5.** Climate and Asian summer monsoon indices.

	MEI.v2	SASMI	EASMI
Definition	Bimonthly overlapping leading combined Empirical Orthogonal Function of five variables (sea level pressure, sea surface temperature, zonal and meridional components of the surface wind, and outgoing longwave radiation) over the tropical Pacific basin (30° S–30° N and 100° E–70° W)	An area-averaged dynamical normalized seasonality index (JJA) based on intensity of the normalized wind fields at 850 hPa within the South Asian domain (5–22.5° N, 35–97.5° E)	An area-averaged dynamical normalized seasonality index (JJA) based on intensity of the normalized wind fields at 850 hPa within the East Asian monsoon domain (10–40° N, 110–140° E)
References	Zhang et al. (2019)	Li and Zeng (2002)	Li and Zeng (2002)
Weblink	<a href="https://psl.noaa.gov/enso/mei">https://psl.noaa.gov/enso/mei</a> (last access: 27 April 2026)	<a href="http://lijianping.cn/dct/page/1">http://lijianping.cn/dct/page/1</a> (last access: 27 April 2026)	<a href="http://lijianping.cn/dct/page/1">http://lijianping.cn/dct/page/1</a> (last access: 27 April 2026)

transport tends to be more efficient while wet removal tends to be less efficient over the ASM region, leading to higher AEC values in the upper troposphere compared to years with positive MEI.v2 (El Niño conditions). By contrast, variations in AEC and the two tracers in the ASMA regions show low correlations with the two wind-based Asian summer monsoon indices, SASMI and EASMI ( $R = -0.16$  and  $-0.29$ , respectively; Figures not shown).

The multi-model ensemble results presented in this section suggest that the non-volcanic AEC trend in the upper tropospheric ASMA region corresponds to anthropogenic emission trends in Asia, while interannual variability in AEC appears to be linked to climate variability represented by MEI.v2.

## 4 Discussion

In this section, we discuss several modeling and evaluation issues encountered in the preceding analysis of UTLS aerosols, with the aim of identifying approaches to improve future coordinated efforts.

### 4.1 Inter-model differences in AEC

The multi-model simulations of non-volcanic AEC in the summertime upper troposphere ASMA region exhibit substantial diversity, with an inter-model CV across the eight models ranging from 64 % to 84 % evaluated for August during 2000–2018. Diagnostic results from the common transport ( $TR_{CO50}$ ) and removal ( $TR_{Pb/Rn}$ ) tracers indicate that difference in wet removal processes is more responsible than transport for the inter-model spread in AEC, and transport and removal together can explain 50 % of the AEC divergence across models. Other factors, such as secondary aerosol formation, microphysics schemes, size distributions, and optical property assumptions, should also contribute to the AEC variance, a full quantification of these effects would require additional targeted model outputs or common tracers.

Furthermore, significant discrepancies in model-simulated volcanic AEC from the BASE experiment (Figs. 2–3) highlight persistent challenges in representing volcanic aerosols in the models, despite all models using identical prescribed volcanic  $SO_2$  inputs. These discrepancies suggest large differences in implementing plume injection heights, sulfate aerosol formation pathways through  $SO_2$  oxidation, and microphysical treatments of volcanic aerosols. Obviously, considerable effort is needed in the modeling community to improve volcanic aerosol simulation capabilities, which is essential for broader climate and composition applications. Finally, the inclusion of background sulfate aerosol from OCS oxidation is necessary for an accurate representation of stratospheric aerosol loading, especially during volcanically quiescent periods (Chin and Davis, 1995; Brühl et al., 2012; Gurganus et al., 2025). The absence of this component in most participating models limits a comprehensive assess-

ment of aerosol composition, variability, and trends in the stratosphere.

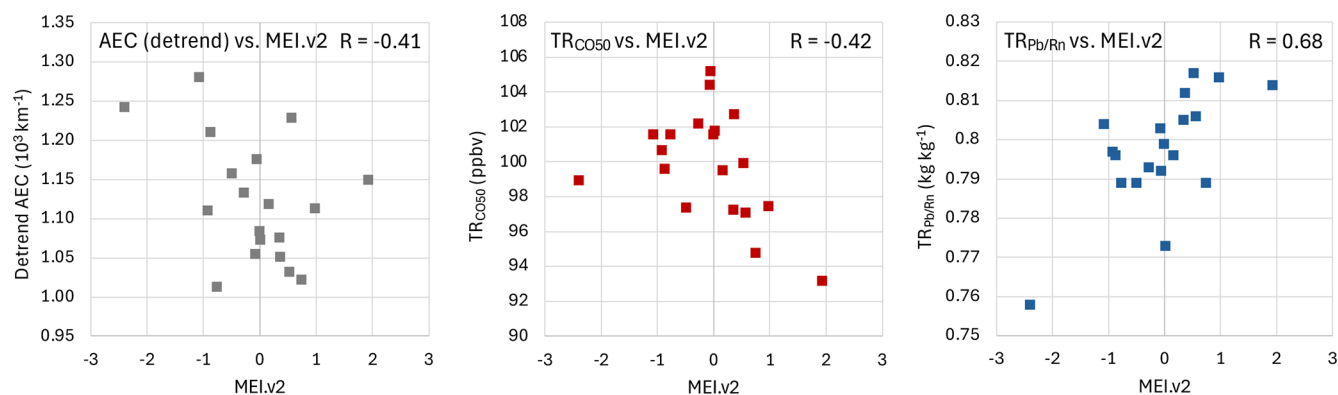
The large model diversity in AEC may hamper the robustness of the two-decadal multi-model ensemble AEC trend in the upper tropospheric ASMA region presented in Fig. 10. While differentially weighting models based on observational agreement (e.g., Brunner et al., 2019) could potentially refine the multi-model ensemble means by excluding outliers, our focus on the tropospheric-originating, non-volcanic aerosols that are not directly observable, thus making an unweighted ensemble approach more reasonable for this study.

### 4.2 Diagnostic tracers for model processes

The inclusion of standardized transport and removal tracers in this experiment provide valuable information on the characteristics of advection, convection, and aerosol removal efficiency, allowing a more quantitative diagnosis of inter-model differences than has been possible in many prior aerosol intercomparison efforts. Still, several caveats apply when interpreting the results. For  $TR_{CO50}$ , a key advantage is the collocation of CO sources with many fine mode aerosol and precursor emissions, coupled with abundant observational constraints from satellites and in situ measurements. However, because  $TR_{CO50}$  has a longer atmospheric lifetime (50 d) than aerosols (a few days) and includes a uniform background  $TR_{CO50}$  source from methane oxidation (25 ppb in this study), its inter-model spread is expected to be much smaller than that found for aerosols. In addition, this tracer is not suitable for tracking aerosols emitted from deserts, oceans, or other places that have entirely different source locations as CO.

For the removal tracer, we choose to use the ratio of  $TR_{Pb}$  to  $TR_{Rn}$ , i.e.  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$ , instead of absolute concentration of  $TR_{Pb}$  because  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  provides a robust diagnostic of wet removal efficiency by normalizing  $TR_{Pb}$  against its precursor  $TR_{Rn}$ , thereby reducing sensitivity to model-specific  $TR_{Rn}$  transport. Since  $TR_{Rn}$  is not subject to deposition, it acts as a steady reference frame such that the value of  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  primarily reflects the integrated history of removal processes experienced by aerosol-attached  $TR_{Pb}$ .

Broadly, two primary factors govern the simulated transport and removal processes: the representation of parameterized physical processes (e.g., convective transport, wet scavenging) and the dynamic meteorological fields (e.g., winds, precipitation) driving these processes. The current experimental design does not allow separation of the inter-model differences arising from model parameterizations versus meteorology; rather, it diagnoses their compounded effects. Future model experiments, such as prescribing a unified meteorological forcing across all participating models, would better differentiate the variance associated with large-scale atmospheric flow from that stemming from sub-grid scale parameterizations. Previous work has shown that even with identical meteorological forcing, inter-model differences in



**Figure 11.** Scatter plots showing correlations between MEI.v2 and the detrended August values of AEC (left), TR<sub>CO50</sub> (middle), and TR<sub>Pb/Rn</sub> (right) in the ASMA region for 2000–2018.

parameterized convection can substantially alter the transport characteristics (Orbe et al., 2017). Adopting similar “constrained-meteorology” framework in future AeroCom experiments would allow more in-depth diagnostics and lead to improvements of parameterizations among models.

Lastly, as we discussed earlier, additional diagnostics tools for secondary aerosol production and aerosol microphysical properties (particle size, mass extinction efficiency, hygroscopic properties, etc.) are needed to further assess the inter-model differences in aerosol fields.

#### 4.3 Tropopause height

Figures 5, 7, and 8 have revealed substantial inter-model variability in tropopause height during August, with differences of several tens of hPa. For instance, the GISS models consistently show the highest tropopause altitudes, whereas the GFDL models sharply drop the tropopause to lower altitudes over the ASM core ( $\sim 90^\circ$  E). These disparities reflect differences in underlying meteorology as well as variations in tropopause diagnosis methods across modeling groups. Tropopause height is typically identified using several distinct criteria including thermal definition based on the temperature lapse rate (World Meteorological Organization, 1957), dynamical definition using specific potential vorticity thresholds (e.g., Hoinka, 1998), and composition-based definition derived from the sharpness of vertical gradients in trace gases such as ozone or water vapor (e.g., Shepherd, 2002). In the current study, we are unable to resolve these inter-model differences by imposing a unified definition or recalculating a coherent tropopause for each model (e.g., Pisoft et al., 2021) from the model outputs.

Notably, the tropopause height is a diagnostic quantity that does not influence the prognostic physical processes evaluated here. The inter-model spread in August mean tropopause height does not appear to correlate with the AEC differences in the upper troposphere, confirming that the large variability in ASMA aerosol loading is primarily driven

by internal physical processes rather than differences in the geometrical definition of the tropopause boundary. However, the vertical placement of tropopause has directly impact on stratosphere-related quantitative assessments including stratosphere-troposphere exchange, composition in the lower stratosphere, and integrated stratospheric column quantities such as stratospheric aerosol optical depth (e.g., Millán et al., 2024). Consequently, users engaged in those studies must exercise caution, as the perceived “stratospheric” or “tropospheric” character of a species is highly sensitive to the tropopause altitude.

#### 4.4 Evaluation of model-simulated UTLS aerosols with satellite data

The shortage of vertically resolved observable metrics remains a major limitation for constraining the model-simulated aerosols and related processes. Satellite aerosol vertical profile datasets are available primarily from lidars or limb-scatter instruments that provide aerosol extinction or backscatter coefficients. As mentioned in Sect. 3.1, retrievals targeting the upper troposphere and tropopause region are subject to significant uncertainties, largely due to the technical challenge in separating aerosols from ice clouds. On the other hand, in-situ aircraft measurements offer critical complementary datasets, providing higher precision aerosol characterization. Data collected in and around ASMA region, such as the StratoClim campaign in summer 2017 over the Indo-Gangetic Plain and Himalayan foothills (Appel et al., 2022; Mahnke et al., 2021) and the ACCLIP mission in summer 2022 over the western North Pacific (Pan et al., 2025), are particularly valuable for evaluating model simulations of aerosols composition, size distribution, and chemical precursors in this regions. However, the high accuracy of aircraft data is inherently balanced against limited spatial and temporal coverage. Bridging the gap between global model simulations and diverse observational datasets requires coordinated efforts to integrate in-situ and satellite data with harmonized

frameworks for model evaluation. Strengthening such coordination will be crucial for improving UTLS aerosol representation in future model generations.

## 5 Conclusions

This study analyzes upper tropospheric aerosols associated with ASM dynamics using the AeroCom Phase III UTLS multi model experiment for the period 2000–2018. Despite the use of identical prescribed anthropogenic, biomass burning, and volcanic emissions across participating models, large discrepancies emerge in simulated aerosol extinction (AEC) in the UTLS. Because inconsistent volcanic aerosol treatments lead to irreconcilable differences across models, our assessment focuses on non-volcanic aerosols that are predominantly influenced by ASM processes. The principal conclusions are given below.

Significant inter-model differences exist in upper troposphere non-volcanic AEC over the ASMA region. A case study for August 2012 reveals large AEC disparities exceeding a factor of 20 between models. Using two standardized diagnostic tracers, we attribute a substantial fraction of this diversity to specific physical processes of transport (diagnosed with  $TR_{CO_{50}}$ ) and wet removal (diagnosed with  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$ ). All models show the “two-stem mushroom” vertical structure of  $TR_{CO_{50}}$  associated with strong ASM convective uplift and subsequent anticyclonic re-distribution, the inter-model variability in  $TR_{CO_{50}}$  is remarkably small in the upper tropospheric ASMA region (CV = 3 %–4 %), far lower than the variability in AEC (CV = 79 %). In contrast,  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  exhibits much larger inter-model variability (CV = 35 %), indicating that differences in wet scavenging play a significantly greater role than transport processes in making the inter-model AEC spread. This behavior is consistent across all years from 2000 to 2018 in August (AEC CV = 64 %–86 %;  $TR_{CO_{50}}$  CV = 2 %–8 %;  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  CV = 34 %–38 %). Taken together, differences in transport and wet removal explain about half of the inter-model variance in non-volcanic AEC over the ASMA region in the upper troposphere.

Using multi-model ensemble means at 150 hPa over the ASMA region, we find a statistically significant increase trend in non-volcanic AEC during 2000–2018 ( $0.013 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$  or  $1.2 \% \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ;  $p = 0.02$ ). This trend aligns closely with rising Asian anthropogenic emissions of primary aerosols and precursor gases ( $1.2 \%$ – $3.9 \% \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ;  $R = 0.73$ – $0.82$ ) rather than shifts in transport or removal processes. On interannual timescales, variations in detrended AEC and diagnostic tracers are modulated by climate variability represented by MEI.v2 index. While AEC and  $TR_{CO_{50}}$  are moderately negatively correlated with MEI.v2 ( $R = -0.41$  and  $-0.42$ , respectively),  $TR_{Pb/Rn}$  shows a positive correlation with MEI.v2 ( $R = +0.68$ ). These relationships suggest that AEC in the upper tropospheric ASM region tends to be higher during La Niña (negative MEI.v2)

due to stronger uplift and weaker wet removal, with the opposite occurring during El Niño.

The present study yields several key recommendations:

- *Strengthen observational constraints for upper tropospheric aerosols.* Satellite retrievals of AEC remain challenged by the difficulties in separating relatively weak aerosol signals from the frequent presence of ice clouds in the upper troposphere. To reduce these uncertainties, a more robust integration of vertically resolved satellite observations with targeted aircraft campaigns is essential to develop benchmark evaluation framework for constraining the aerosol processes and properties represented in global models.
- *Expand standardized diagnostic tracers for process attribution.* The transport and removal tracers used in this experiment are proven highly effective for isolating the drivers of inter-model divergence. We recommend a wider adoption of these standardized tracers to evaluate inter-model and/or interannual variability and to evaluate improvements across successive model versions. Furthermore, developing standardized diagnostics tools for chemical transformation and aerosol microphysical properties is highly valuable to move toward for more comprehensive analyses.
- *Advance UTLS aerosol simulation capabilities in global models.* The substantial inter-model spread identified in this study highlights a critical need for focused development in the modeling community. Priorities should include improving the representation of volcanic aerosol evolution and inclusion of stratospheric background sulfate aerosol from OCS oxidation. Addressing these gaps is fundamental to our understanding of aerosol burdens and climate forcing in the UTLS.

**Data availability.** The datasets used in this work are publicly accessible.

Emission datasets:

- CMIP6 anthropogenic emission: <https://esgf-node.llnl.gov/search/input4mips/> (last access: 27 April 2026).
- CMIP6 biomass burning emission: <https://doi.org/10.3334/ORNLDAAC/1293> (Randerson et al., 2017).
- GFED4.1s biomass burning emission: available at <https://www.geo.vu.nl/~gwerf/GFED/GFED4/> (last access: 27 April 2026).
- Eruptive volcanic  $SO_2$  emission: <https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/datasets?keywords=MSVOLSO2&page=1> (last access: 27 April 2026).
- Degassing volcanic  $SO_2$  emissions: <https://www.nature.com/articles/srep44095#supplementary-information/> (last access: 27 April 2026).

- Radon-222 monthly emission (used for  $TR_{Rn}$  and  $TR_{Pb}$ ): <https://portal.nccs.nasa.gov/datashare/gocart/aerocom3/tracers/> (last access: 27 April 2026).
- CO monthly sources (used for  $TR_{CO50}$ ): <https://portal.nccs.nasa.gov/datashare/gocart/aerocom3/tracers/> (last access: 27 April 2026).

AeroCom Phase-III UTLS model experiment output:

- Output from participating models are archived in the AeroCom repository hosted by the Norwegian Institute of Meteorology. They can be accessed following the procedure described at [https://aerocom.met.no/FAQ/data\\_access/retrieve\\_data/](https://aerocom.met.no/FAQ/data_access/retrieve_data/) (last access: 27 April 2026).

Satellite data:

- SCIAMACHY aerosol extinction profile at the University of Bremen: <https://www.iup.uni-bremen.de/DataRequest> (last access: 27 April 2026).
- OSIRIS aerosol extinction profile at the University Saskatchewan: <https://research-groups.usask.ca/osiris> (last access: 27 April 2026).
- OMPS LP aerosol extinction profile at NASA GSFC: [https://avdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/pub/tmp/OMPS\\_aer/aer\\_gridded](https://avdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/pub/tmp/OMPS_aer/aer_gridded) (last access: 27 April 2026).
- CALIPSO Lidar Level 3 Stratospheric Aerosol Profiles data: [https://doi.org/10.5067/CALIOP/CALIPSO/LID\\_L3\\_STRATOSPHERIC\\_APRO-STANDARD-V1-00](https://doi.org/10.5067/CALIOP/CALIPSO/LID_L3_STRATOSPHERIC_APRO-STANDARD-V1-00) (NASA Langley Atmospheric Science Data Center DAAC, 2026).

**Supplement.** The supplement related to this article is available online at <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-26-6035-2026-supplement>.

**Author contributions.** MC conceived this project and designed the model experiment with contributions from HB and XP. Model simulations were performed by HB, SB, PG, ZG, SF, AL, HM, YP, KT, TT, and JSW contributed model simulations. JPB, GT, JK, LR, AR, AB, and CA provided the L3 satellite aerosol data. QT assisted with satellite CO data. MC carried out the analysis, wrote the initial draft, and finalized the manuscript with contributions and feedback from all coauthors. JSW provided detailed editing on the manuscript.

**Competing interests.** At least one of the (co-)authors is a member of the editorial board of *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*. The peer-review process was guided by an independent editor, and the authors also have no other competing interests to declare.

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**Acknowledgements.** We acknowledge the Norwegian Meteorological Institute AeroCom team (Michael Schulz, Anna Benedictow, Jan Griesfeller) for supporting the AeroCom model experiment, providing AeroCom model repository, and facilitating data access. We thank the JPL MLS team for satellite CO data, Simon Carn for volcanic SO<sub>2</sub> emission datasets, and CEDS and GFED teams for anthropogenic and biomass burning emission datasets. We thank Bo Zhang for providing <sup>222</sup>Rn emission dataset. and acknowledge the IGAC/APARC ACAM community for collaboration.

Authors at GSFC (MC, HB, and XP) and GISS (KT, SB) acknowledge their respective organizations (the Atmospheric Chemistry and Dynamic (ACD) Laboratory and Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO) at GSFC and climate modeling at GISS, respectively) for model infrastructure, software resources, and IT support, as well as NASA High-end computing (HEC) facilities through the NASA Center for Climate Simulations (NCCS) for computational resources.

The University of Bremen group gratefully acknowledges the computing time granted by the Resource Allocation Board and provided for the supercomputers Lise and Emmy at NHR@ZIB and NHR@Göttingen as part of the NHR infrastructure. The SCIAMACHY data were processed using computing resources under project no. hbk00098.

We gratefully acknowledge the constructive comments and suggestions by two reviewers.

**Financial support.** MC, HB, QT, and XP were supported by NASA Earth Science Programs of Aura ST, ACPMAP, ISFM, and MAP. JSW, YP and ZG were supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant nos. 42275053, 42175096, and 42205085), the Open Fund for the Ministry of Education Key Laboratory for Earth System Modeling (2023), and the National Key Scientific and Technological Infrastructure project “Earth System Numerical Simulation Facility” (EarthLab). HM was supported by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT) and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) through KAKENHI Grants (grant nos. JP23K18519, JP23K24976, and JP26K03065), the MEXT Arctic Challenge for Sustainability II (ArCS II; grant no. JPMXD1420318865) and 3 (ArCS-3; grant no. JPMXD1720251001) Projects, and the Environment Research and Technology Development Fund 2-2301 (grant no. JP-MEERF20232001) and 2-2602 (grant no. JPMEERF20262002) of the Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency. KT and SB were supported by NASA Modeling, Analysis and Prediction program (MAP). TT was supported by the Environment Research and Technology Development Fund S-20 (grant no. JP-MEERF21S12010) of the Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency provided by the Ministry of Environment of Japan, and the NEC SX supercomputer system of the National Institute for Environmental Studies of Japan. JPB, AR and CA were funded in part by the State and University of Bremen, ESA (project CREST) and the German Research Foundation (DFG) Research Unit VolImpact (grant no. FOR 2820).

**Review statement.** This paper was edited by Hailong Wang and reviewed by Daniele Visioni and one anonymous referee.

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